

Oxford



Eagle.

Mrs. E. A. THOMPSON, Proprietress.

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The public debt increased during

the year \$1,141,697.91.

It has been decided to hold a winter

session in Quebec in February next.

ARTHUR PELLIER, the well-known Amer-

ican actress, died in London, on the

night of the 5th, of brain fever.

The constitutional amendment pro-

viding for female suffrage in Colorado

was carried by a good majority at the

election on the 1st.

Mrs. ANNE M. LELAND, widow of

Gen. William W. Leland, of Gen-

eral staff, and mother-in-law of

Gen. Miller, died in Nyack, N. Y.,

on the 10th.

The condition of ex-Secretary Jerry

Lusk, who had been ill for some

days at his home in Viroqua, Wis., had

been alarming; on the 5th, and his

hands were filled with the greatest

wounds.

The state elections held in many

states east and west, on the 7th,

were a surprise to political prophets

of both parties, being little short of a

revolution in favor of the republicans.

On the 8th the longest iron railway

bridge in Germany was opened. It

crosses the Vistula between Frederic-

burg and Poland, and Culm. It is

1,400 yards long and cost \$3,000,000

each.

The Western Colorado Development

Co., in sinking a well east of Grand

junction, Colo., struck a strong flow of

natural gas, on the 9th, at a depth of

50 feet. A pressure of 90 pounds was

exceeded.

Six James Barnes died in Boston

on the 8th. He was born in Dresden,

June 1, 1809. He was the leading

member in the establishment of Harvard

University in performance of bequests of

John Harvard.

A PLEA FOR JUSTICE.

Secretary Gresham's Report on the Hawaiian Revolution.

The Harrison Government Dashed By False Reports of the Conference Attending the Establishment of the Provisional Government.

The Action and Recognition of Minister Stevens' Proclamation.—The Nation Never in Favor of the Revolt—A Plea for Justice.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—After the meeting of the cabinet yesterday (which was of unusual duration, lasting over three hours and a half) Secretary Gresham, with the concurrence of the president, gave out for publication the following report, which it will be noted, bears date some weeks back. Though no direct statement is that effect accompanies the publication of this most important document, it is assumed that the instructions given to Minister Willis, who left for his post of duty at Hawaii just about this time after being twice delayed in his departure, were in sequence of the tenor of views therein expressed. It is also assumed that the change of admirals in command at Honolulu by the substitution of Admiral Irwin for Admiral Sisneret, which was made to take effect contemporaneously with Minister Willis' arrival there, had in view the contemplated change of policy on the part of the United States. Minister Willis and Admiral Irwin have undoubtedly by this time carried out their instructions. The Honolulu mail that will arrive in San Francisco next week will be looked for with an interest such as has rarely been felt by news from that quarter of the ocean.

The following is Secretary Gresham's report:

Secretary Gresham's Report.

To the President.—The full and impartial report submitted by Gen. James Blount, your special commissioner to the Hawaiian Islands, contains the following facts:

Queen Liliuokalani announced her intention on Saturday, January 10, not to recognize the constitution, but the opposition of the ministers and others induced her to so modify her purpose and make public announcement of that fact.

At a meeting in Honolulu, late in the afternoon of that day, a so-called committee of public safety, consisting of all present, and a majority, who included the Americans, were allowed to speak, and the queen, who was appointed to consider the situation and devise ways and means for the maintenance of public peace, and the protection of life and property—"This committee met at the U.S. or the action of the 9th, and resolved, among other things, that the provisional government be created "to exist until terms of union with the United States had been negotiated and agreed upon."

A mass-meeting composed largely of aliens which assembled at 2 p.m. on the last-named day, the queen and her supporters were condemned and denounced, and the committee adjourned and all its acts approved.

Advised Protection of the United States.

On the same afternoon the committee addressed a letter to John L. Stevens, the American minister at Honolulu, stating that the lives and property of the people were in peril and appealing to him and the United States forces at his hands for assistance. This communication concluded that "we are unable to protect ourselves without aid, and therefore hope for the protection of the United States forces."

The Troops were Promptly Land-

ed. On receipt of this letter Mr. Stevens requested Capt. Wilts, commander of the United States steamer Boston, to land a force for the protection of the United States legation, United States consulate and to secure the safety of the queen and the members of her family. He accordingly sent a telegram to the commanding officer of the vessel, ordering him to proceed to Honolulu with a party of men, who were promptly landed and marched through the quiet streets of Honolulu with two gatling guns to a public hall, previously secured by Mr. Stevens for their accommodation. This hall was just across the street from the government building, and in plain view of the queen's palace. The reason for this locating the military will presently appear.

An Unwarranted Invasion of Hawaiian Soil.

The governor of the island immediately addressed to Mr. Stevens a communication referring to the act as an unwarranted invasion of Hawaiian soil, and warning him that the proper authorities had never denied the right of the queen to rule. The secretary of state, however, advised him that the queen's authority was suspended and a provisional government established in its place, "so until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated." No audience was present when the proclamation was read, but during the entire audience, most of those in attendance armed themselves, and when the legislative assembly was convened, they were armed and ready to repel any sudden attack.

Mr. Stevens, who was then in the capital, was informed that the queen had been received by the queen's minister, the ranking naval officer at Honolulu, he says:

Admiral Skerrett Returns.

If the troops were landed simply to protect the queen and her supporters, the information was still in action, but if the intention was to aid the provisional government they were wholly stationary.

Read Under the Protection of American Consuls.

While there were no manifestations of resistance or alarm in the city and the people were ignorant of the contemplated movement, the committee entered the governor's office, ascertaining that it was unoccupied, and one of their number, a citizen of the United States, who was a member of the legislative assembly, was admitted and the queen's minister was shown into the room. The executive and administrative committee mentioned in the proclamation, at once addressed a communication to Mr. Stevens, informing him that the monarchy had been abrogated and a provisional government had been established. This communication concluded:

The Provisional Government Proclaimed.

Such provisional government has been proclaimed, is now in possession of the government buildings and fortifications, and the executive and administrative departments are now in operation.

We are now informed that you will on behalf of the existing administration, recognize the new government, and a note addressed to Sanford H. Doe, my present agent, informed him that he had done so. Mr. Doe replies:

For Which Thanks.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, I. BROWNSVILLE, Jan. 12, 1893.—To His Excellency, John L. Stevens, United States Minister Resident.

Sir.—We thank you for your kind message respecting our recognition of this day, recognizing the Hawaiian provisional government. We express our appreciation of the action of the late conference, and have made demand upon the marshal to surrender the seat upon the marshals to the members of the legislature.

We are not yet in a position to ascertain whether the members of the legislature have been removed, and if necessary, the legislature will be summoned to meet again.

The executive and administrative committees have repeatedly made similar statements to the independent press.

Surrendered Under a Threat of War.

The government of war was surrendered by the authority of the queen of war until such time as the government of the United States would be ready to receive the same.

Respectfully yours,

SAUNDERS H. DOE, Chairman of the executive committee.

Truth is the Weapon with which we Fight.

OXFORD, MISS., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1893.

SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.50 a Year.

NO. 48.

and the provisional government was created to "exist" until the terms of the union with the United States of America should have been negotiated and agreed upon.

The same afternoon the queen, her principal representatives of the provisional government and officials held a conference at the office, refusing to recognize the new authority established by her. She was informed that the provisional government had the support of the American minister, and, if necessary, would be maintained by him. It was further agreed that she could not, with honest scruples, resign in war with the United States, and that such a course would result in a useless struggle.

Justice to the Weak.

Should not the great wrong done to a feeble and independent state by an abuse of the authority of the United States be undone by the legitimate government? And the weak and timid will not, I expect, specially insist on the destruction of justice. Can the United States consistently insist that other nations shall respect the independence of Hawaii, while not respecting it themselves? Our government was the first to insist on the independence of the islands, and it should be allowed to acquire sovereignty over them by force and fraud.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER Q. GRESHAM.

GEN. HARRISON IS SATISFIED

With His Policy in the Hawaiian Matter.

Mr. Cleveland is with me.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Another special to the Post from Indianapolis, Ind., says:

When the news of the action of the Cleveland cabinet in reference to Hawaii was carried to Gen. Harrison last night, he was inclined to doubt it, and said he did not think the president would announce a policy except in a message to congress. "But in any event, whether or not," he said, "I do not want to comment on Mr. Cleveland's acts. If his policy suits him, mine suits me; but if it had been known that his administration would have taken these steps previous to the election, the other day I think John's estimate of McKinley's majority in Ohio would have come true."

[This is in reference to a story told in his interview the day after the election, when John, a democratic workman, said McKinley would get all the votes cast in Ohio.]

Gen. Harrison continued: "The queen cannot resume her throne, I believe, without bloodshed, and it remains now to see whether the United States service will be used to establish her in power again. The question of annexation is one of deep interest to America and will be handled, I have no doubt, by the newspapers and the people in a patriotic manner.

Unless my administration is the object of unjust reflection in the action taken, I will have nothing to say to the public."

The general was pressed for an interview-day after he had read the dispatches in full, but he said that it was unlikely that he would say anything.

STEVENS INTERVIEWED.

The Ex-Minister to Hawaii Accuses Secretary Gresham of Calamitously Living and the Dead.

ACROSS, Nov. 11.—A Kentucky reporter saw Hon. John L. Stevens, late United States minister to the Hawaiian Islands, last evening and showed him the press dispatch announcing the report of Secretary Gresham to the president upon the affairs connected with the Hawaiian revolution.

Charles R. White, H. M. Sullivan, Frank O. Sebring, and the colored porter, Joe, were cut off by the flames and forced to the rear of the burning on the second floor. The smoke was stifling, and when they reached the rear window there was no means at hand to lower themselves to the ground. To remain seemed death, and Mr. Perkins attempted the descent by means of the iron gutter that runs along-side of the building, but he fell before reaching the ground, fracturing his leg and striking his head, receiving injuries that may result fatally.

Charles R. White also attempted to descend by the same means, but he, too, lost his hold, and had his right arm broken. Joe, the negro porter, jumped from the window and received serious internal injuries. The crowd that had gathered around him called to the others "not to jump," and a ladder was found close at hand, and the ladder and sailor safely descended—not, however, before they had been scorched by the flames that had followed them in their hasty retreat.

Mr. Taylor Harton was in the Young Men's Christian association room when the fire started. He had been on the third floor and had descended to the landing on the second when the flames broke out.

When I was up stairs on the third floor, where the gymnasium and bathhouses are located, there were two young men and the colored porter there at the time. One of the young men was pushing the bar in the gymnasium, and the other was in his shirt-sleeves. He was asking the porter for a towel preparatory to taking a bath. I came down stairs and entered the landing room, where I found Secretary Perkins and three others, two of them young men and the other, an old man. Just then the fire broke out, and I came down the front steps together with the old man, and am certain none of the others made their escape by means of the front way, as I remained there until the flames had completely enveloped the entire front of the building. I fear the two men who were on the third floor were lost in the fire.

Among those who were in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian association were Messrs. H. M. Sullivan and Frank O. Sebring. They, together with Secretary Perkins, Charles R. White and an unknown gray-haired man, were in the landing room when the fire broke out.

From all accounts, Fowler was the aggressor, and shot Mr. Hill first, severely wounding him, after which Hill shot his gun with above given result.

MONROE JONESON, of Washington County, who is a member of the famous Swan Lake Gun Club of Washington County, says he has the best of reasons for believing that President Cleveland will accept the invitation extended by the club to spend a week with it as the guest of the club. He says game of all kinds with which that section abounds is plentiful, such as bear, turkeys, ducks, squirrels, etc. Mr. Johnson says the club looks forward with pleasure to the anticipated visit of the great sportsman, and has everything fixed to give him a royal reception, and all the fun he can stand in the way of sport.

The city council of Columbus has decided to contest the payment of \$100,000 in bonds which the city voted to the Georgia Pacific Railway.

The penitentiary board of control has given notice that it will relet the convicts on the first Monday in December.

For notorious conduct, consisting in preventing the escape of convicts, William Glazier, Jim Washington and George Stanford were given their liberty.

The two former were serving life sentences, and the latter a sentence of five years.

The grand jury of Carroll County has returned an indictment against William Coldwell, charging him with murder in the killing of Allen Phillips, colored.

There were six white men indicted one year ago by the grand jury for taking Allen Phillips out and severely whipping him. He was the only witness against them. One night recently some one entered the house of Allen Phillips and shot him, from the effects of which he died, and his wife identified Coldwell as the party who did the shooting.

John Spurville was killed on his farm near West Point, Miss., by the accidental discharge of his pistol. He was working when his revolver slipped from his coat pocket, discharging its contents into his head.

Death of Longfellow.

Longfellow, the greatest of American turf sires, and probably the most famous race-horse in the world outside of England, died of colic and old age at the Nantara stock farm, in Woodford county, Ky.

Injured in a Runaway.

Dr. H. Berlin, a prominent physician of Chattanooga, Tenn., was thrown from his carriage and seriously injured.

The team plunged down the street and dashed the vehicle against a lamp post, upsetting it.

Lucky Like a Good Moon.

Mayor Walbridge, of St. Louis, has revoked all permits issued from his office allowing persons to carry concealed weapons, and has also decided not to issue any more permits for